

## The Standard.

William Glasmann, Publisher.  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.  
(Established 1870)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties; it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor, public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

## RECALLS THE IROQUOIS FIRE DISASTER.

The calamity at Calumet in which 72 persons lost their lives is a reminder of some of the terrible fire disasters of the past. The burning of the Paris Bazaar was attended by heavy loss of life, due principally to the panic which followed the cry of fire. Men, women and children fought to escape the flames and in the first mad rush the exits were blocked by those who had fallen across the doorways and the countless others who had piled on top of them. Then the tongues of fire completed the horror.

But our most shocking fire catastrophe was that of the Iroquois theatre, the tenth anniversary of which is to-morrow afternoon. The death list numbered 652, mostly women and children. The appalling disaster, in brief, is recalled as follows:

The fire originated on the stage of the theatre during the matinee performance at a time when every part of the house was crowded with the usual holiday audience of women and children. The theatre was practically new, having been opened only a few weeks previous. It was a playhouse of the first-class and was of so-called fireproof construction. As a matter of fact the house itself suffered comparatively little damage from the fire. The official investigation showed that the great loss of life was the result of panic among the spectators.

The attraction was the Christmas spectacle of "Bluebeard," which had been running at the Iroquois since the opening of the theatre. It was the general belief that sparks from one of the spotlights stationed in the wings of the stage ignited some of the flimsy pieces of scenery and in a few moments the blaze spread upwards toward the flies.

Some of the actors and employees tried to beat out the flames, but did not succeed and the signal was given to lower the fireproof curtain. Owing to the fact that a rope, with which the aerial ballet was manipulated, had been so fastened that it obstructed the movements of the curtain, the latter could not be lowered for some time. When the curtain was finally released, the fire had made such progress on the stage that the employees became panic-stricken and opened the large double door in the rear. This resulted in a terrific draft that caused the asbestos curtain to bulge out into the auditorium. In a few minutes the curtain ripped and fell and an immense volume of smoke and flames poured into the house.

When the curtain fell, most of the seats on the orchestra floor had been emptied by the panic-stricken spectators, and they were crowding through the exits as fast as they could. When the smoke and flames poured into the auditorium, sweeping the whole interior, hundreds were overcome. They fell in heaps at the exits and were smothered by the smoke and flames.

Those who escaped the flames of humanity were scorched and recognition. The situation was made worse by the fact that the ushers had fled at the first alarm, without stopping long enough to unlock the safety exits with which every floor was provided.

The spectators, finding the safety exits bolted and locked, were compelled to seek their way out through the main entrance and lobby of the theatre. This entrance immediately became jammed and hundreds perished before they could reach the open air. A few fortunate ones saved their lives by way of planks stretched from the upper floors of the theatre across an alley to the buildings opposite.

The fire was soon under control. At first it was not thought that the loss of life had been great and the full extent of the disaster was not realized until the firemen reached the balcony and galleries of the house, where they found the dead piled up six to eight feet high.

Following the Iroquois fire, every theatre in the country was inspected to discover fire traps, and many states and cities passed laws requiring a sufficient number of fire exits to be opened to allow of the emptying of public buildings within the limit of safety in case of fire. But this disaster, like other great calamities, was soon forgotten, and it was necessary for some such fearful loss of life as that at Calumet to occur to again remind the American people that the country over, there is extreme carelessness shown at public gatherings in providing against panic and its resultant stampede and loss of life. At every public assemblage someone should be delegated to guard against panic. Anyone in authority, ready instantly to lift his voice and command attention, can quiet the most apprehensive crowd. Audiences often have been saved from panic by the simple method of assuring those present that there was no imminent danger, and commanding the people to pass out in orderly manner.

## THAT ATTACK ON MOYER.

The members of the citizens' committee in the Michigan mining region that mobbed Charles H. Moyer, head of the Federation of Miners, and drove him out of the state, may not know they are a lawless crew and the breeders of anarchy, but they are. Moyer may be an agitator, a demagogue and an all-around rascal, but as the head of a great labor union he is entitled to be heard and to intrude himself into the labor troubles of the copper regions where a strike has been on since last July, and no body of men, without due process of law, can force him out without creating a condition that makes for anarchy.

We do not hold Mr. Moyer in very high regard, but the attack of last Friday was not so much an offense against the man as against organized labor and, therefore, Mr. Moyer's personality is not of prime importance in considering the nature of the outrage.

No one who has the welfare of the American people at heart will encourage these crimes against union labor. Eventually there will be a tremendous explosion of pent-up class hatred, if these things are to go on.

Union men, reading of these high-handed performances and feeling that they cannot appeal to the strong arm of the law for protection, but must invariably receive its severest punishment if they do wrong, may yet become a law unto themselves. When that day arrives, there will be woe.

The United States authorities should intervene in the copper strike and force the Moyers and the copper magnates to submit their grievances to arbitration, and, in the meantime, both sides to the conflict should be protected from violence, whether originating with the owners or the citizens' committee.

## WHERE MEN ARE PAID 1 CENT A DAY.

The French soldier must be inspired with self-sacrifice or have no need or desire for money. Lately the question of his pay has been before the Chamber of Deputies on a motion to increase the pay of privates from 1 cent to 2 cents a day, which was voted down.

Thirty cents a month is \$3.60 a year. At the end of his term of service, the French soldier, if he spends nothing on himself, might accumulate something over ten dollars.

The large standing armies of Europe are made possible by this very close policy. The stalwart men of the nations are called on to give three years or more of their time virtually without compensation. It is the old story of the common people being called on to make the greatest sacrifice for home and country. The masses, listening to the appeal to patriotism, carry the burdens of armed government. It is about time that the plain people stood as a solid phalanx in opposition to war, the inspiring cause of militarism.

## WHY BUSINESS SHOULD INCREASE.

The Literary Digest's leading editorial review for the issue of December 27 is headed, "Why Does Business Halt?" The answer is given by a dozen papers, principally the mouthpieces of big money, among them the Wall Street Journal, the New York Journal of Commerce and the New York Sun. The comments lack optimism, in fact are filled with gloomy forebodings. But they are to be accepted as coming from a source that is trying to manufacture a public sentiment in opposition to the present national administration. They were made at a time just prior to the passage of the currency law when vigorous efforts were being made by



## LATEST Metropolitan Styles FOR MEN

During the past few months we have combed the Metropolitan style markets in your behalf. After much investigation and painstaking care, and sincere interest, we offer you the best expression of the tailor's art—

## Stratford Clothes

The models we are showing and selling for Fall and Winter wear are counterparts of their custom-tailored duplicates in all of the great fashion centers of the world. The fabrics are pure and sure wool, pre-shrunk (and will never shrink again), designed into a great variety of models suitable for men of all physiques and years. Business suits, Dress attire and Overcoats all smartly tailored are here all ready for replenishing your wardrobe.

Prices \$15.00 to \$35.00.

## Buchmiller &amp; Flowers "Dressers of Men"

certain large banking institutions to prevent the passage of the measure.

Since the currency reform has become law, we may expect less doleful sounds from the financial centers.

Two of the leading bankers of Ogden, who have studied the new financial measure, agree that the law should make money easy by relieving the banks from the constant fear of panic and preparation for the same and by providing an elastic currency in times of business uncertainty. Now, if the flow of money from the banks to the channels of business is made easy, the old obstructions being removed, we see no reason why the country should be other than at the beginning of a great industrial advancement.

## CHICAGO AND OGDEN ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Chicago is to be reformed. That is to say, Chicago is to reform for one night only. Heretofore, New Year's eve has been a time of unrestrained jollification. Everybody was privileged to help create a bedlam and nearly everyone envied himself of the opportunity. As a result there were wild scenes at a late hour and later still Bacchanalian revels. Tomorrow night there is to be a frowning-down of the carousal, and by order of Mayor Harrison, all saloons are to close promptly an hour after midnight and no hotels or restaurants will be allowed to sell liquor after 1 a. m. No horns, confetti, or "ticklers" will be allowed in the streets. Three hundred ministers have offered to pray at the downtown street corners where the New Year celebrants are in the habit of gathering.

Chicago will reach the heights of self-restraint and moderation when these things come to pass. But think of Ogden being called an open town with its saloons closing at 9 o'clock New Year's eve!

## Habeas Corpus.

Habeas corpus is a writ directed to a person detaining another and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner to do, submit to and receive whatsoever the court or judge issuing the writ shall decree. It is applicable in all cases in which a person is in custody claims to be illegally detained or wrongfully refused bail, or wishes to be removed from one court to another.

## New Explosive.

Trotol is the name of a new explosive said to be the safest high explosive known. Its formula was worked out by Lieut. Harold C. Woodward, an officer in the New York National Guard. Six ounces of trotol, it is said, will do the work of 12 ounces of dynamite.

The Duchess of Connaught has refused to allow the tango to be danced at the Government house festivities at the Canadian capital.

## "OFFICER 666" HERE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

Melodrama Farce Is Next Theatrical Event at the Orpheum.

That splendid melodramatic farce, "Officer 666," a play that has absorbed the attention and attracted crowded houses to the Gaiety theater in New York and the Grand opera house in Chicago for the past year, will be presented at the Orpheum next Wednesday night.

The story of "Officer 666" is all about a gentlemanly burglar who is a student of art as well. His particular hobby is old paintings. When the play opens he is found to be negotiating one of his famous coups and has chosen as his base of operations the home of Travers Gladwin, a rich New Yorker absent on a tour of the world. Returning unexpectedly, the young millionaire discovers that the picture "expert" has been masquerading as the owner of his home in upper Fifth avenue, and he is about to make his "getaway" with a particularly valuable lot of art objects as a part of his impudences. It is around these incidents that Augustin MacHugh has woven his play, which is said to be filled with dramatic surprises and clean fun that is particularly appealing to Americans of the present day. How the young millionaire outwits this particular Raffles by borrowing the uniform of a policeman and appearing as Officer 666; how in doing so he meets the burglar's sweetheart, a society girl, who thinks he is a millionaire, and who is arrested as the crook's accomplice; and how, thrilled by the charm of her personality, the sure-enough millionaire falls in love with her at first sight and saves her from the thief, aided and abetted by the real Officer 666, and how the thief, though finally trapped, is still triumphant, is left to the telling of the players, who will unfold the story.

"Officer 666" is an original play, and its success is all the more gratifying because of the fact that it is purely American from start to finish.

## FIFTY-NINE ARE LAID TO REST

Sabbath Calm Broken for Hours by Tolling Bells and Intoning of Chants.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 29.—The Western Federation of Miners buried its dead yesterday. Fifty-nine bodies, including those of forty-four children, were carried through the streets down a winding country highway and laid in graves in a snow-enveloped cemetery within sight of Lake Superior.

Thousands of saddened miners formed the escort of the funeral parties and passed between other thousands who, as spectators, testified to the grief that has oppressed the community since seventy-two men, women and children were killed in the Christmas eve panic in Italian hall.

For hours the Sabbath calm was broken by the tolling of bells and the sound of voices intoning burial chants. In half a dozen churches services were held earlier in the day, and the mourners went about the streets, back to their homes after brief respites and again to the churches to prepare for the last sad trip to the graveyards.

Delegations of strikers began coming into Calumet early in the day. The special train brought hundreds of Federationists from the iron mines of Negaunee and Ishpeming and every town and mining location in the copper country sent members and friends of the union to swell the ranks of the marchers in the afternoon.

By noon the union host was assembled. Five months of experience in demonstrating their numbers by parading had taught the men to form ranks quickly and with little delay they lined up four abreast.

The supply of hearses was inadequate and there were only fourteen

## "THE BIG HORN MASSACRE"

Three hundred men, and two hundred and fifty horses in this absorbing Indian feature, presenting



The ferocious attack of the Indians upon the emigrants, and the desperate stand of the white men fighting for their wives and children brings back with wonderful vividness scenes enacted in the last century. Orchestra afterwards. Oracle today, continuing till Wednesday. Coming Thursday. "The Moth and the Flame," and Mary in the sixth of the series. Double bill—Adv.

Ogden's Greatest Ready to Wear Store



## THE NATIONAL'S PRE-INVENTORY SALE

STARTLING VALUES!

WONDERFUL BARGAINS!

Reductions 1/3 to 1/2 and More

The sole aim being to close out every vestige of winter stocks as speedily as possible. All merchandise must be closed out regardless of cost—Everything in the House Reduced.

Use Your Credit in this Sale

See our Window Display with Sale Prices.

## THE NATIONAL

HARRY REINSHRIBER, Mgr.

of these vehicles in the van.

## Women Pallbearers.

Then came three undertakers' wagons and an automobile truck, the latter carrying three coffins. Beside one marched eight women who acted as pallbearers for a member of the women's auxiliary of the Western Federation.

It was this women's organization which was distributing gifts to the children of strikers when the panic broke out.

Behind the hearses was a section of the procession which brought tears and sobs from onlookers, thirty-nine white coffins, their size testifying to the short life of the little forms within, were carried by relays of strikers. Four men bore each coffin and as their arms grew weary or feet stumbled on the slippery roadway, companions relieved them of their burden.

## Spectators Mourn With Parents.

Persons drawn to Calumet solely by the curiosity of the spectator became mourners as this contingent passed their way. Men turned away to brush tears from their cheeks, women especially; the mothers in the crowd sobbed openly and dozens, unable to endure the sight, rushed from the streets, taking refuge in homes whose Yuletide had not been directly saddened by death. Others, too, were in evidence among the toll-hardened men, who carried the coffins. They bore the bodies of their companions' children and many a rough sleeve was brushed across down-turned faces, the eyes of which were concealed by peaked caps drawn far forward.

## Fifty singers chanted hymns in the wake of the children's carriers.

Most of these were English miners, who had learned in Cornwall to chant Christmas carols in the streets, and years ago brought this old custom to the copper country. Today, however, they didn't sing of a life new born, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Rock of Ages," and "Nearer, My God to Thee," came from the throats thick with emotion, but the harmonies were full and rich.

As the singers turned into Pine street which leads to the cemetery, the open ranks of marchers wheeled into line, Ishpeming and Negaunee men came first, followed by a brass band and the members of the copper country locals.

## Long Line of Marchers.

The last marcher had scarcely started from Calumet before the head of the procession had reached the cemetery gates two miles away. All but half a dozen of the burials were in common graves dug yesterday by members of the union. The ground belongs to the Federation and it was stated that a monument would be erected there, the formal dedication to take place a year hence.

Only brief addresses were delivered in the cemetery away. Eugene A. McNally, a local attorney, eulogized the dead in English, and George Strehle of St. Louis, Frank Aultman of Negaunee, and other Federation leaders delivered addresses in Austrian, Finnish and Croatian.

McNally made only passing reference to the deportation of President C. H. Moyer of the Federation, predicting that his absence, whether temporary or permanent, would result in the development of leadership as effective as his.

All the speakers termed the victims of the Christmas eve catastrophe martyrs to the cause of unionism. They argued that had the mine managers not refused to recognize the "Industrial warfare would have been settled months ago and there would have been no need for the celebration in Italian hall.

## More Funerals to be Held.

Nine of those killed have not been buried. Fathers and husbands who left the copper country, to seek work in Arizona and Montana, have not yet arrived in Calumet, but it is expected that they will see the last of the funerals. Four were held yesterday.

The coroner's inquest into the circumstances of the tragedy is to convene tomorrow. According to statements of investigators for county officials, witnesses will be produced to show that the cry of "fire" which started the panic came from near the doorway as the first accounts had it. Search for the man who shouted the first false alarm has thus far been unsuccessful. It was intimated, however, that clues to his identity were working out and that an arrest is something more than a remote possibility.

## IN FAVOR OF DIVISION

Pocatello, Idaho, Dec. 28.—At a banquet at Downey a few days ago in honor of State Senator J. Frank Hunt,

Mr. Hunt announced his candidacy for his present position and started the first ball to moving in regard to the dividing of Bannock county into two counties. He thought that the time was ripe for such a step, as the county was quite large and that there was considerable comment in favor of Soda Springs as the new county seat. This would favor the majority of Pocatello people because they wish to become "wet" and this would give them a majority over the rest of the county, which at present they do not have.

Those present at this meeting and concurring were George S. Hyde, William C. Wenck, A. B. Perkins, J. H. Turner, John S. Hyde, W. H. Coffin, F. W. Fauteck, W. H. Hildreth, E. C. Smith, H. J. Toller, C. E. Layton, C. W. Pond, T. J. Bloxham, R. H. Palmer, G. A. Sievers, George C. Reeder and Hon. J. Frank Hunt.

## THEATERS

## AT THE OGDEN.

From a standpoint of concentrated interest, from curtain to curtain, the "Deep Purple," the splendid drama evolved by Paul Armstrong, through a deep study in criminology, is probably the most successful play yet presented by the Arlington-Greenwell players during their long stay in the city. The initial presentation of the drama was given by them last night at the Ogden theater and the S. R. O. sign was hung out early in the evening.

The plot is laid around a blackmail scheme in which an innocent girl is used to lure a wealthy young engineer to the house of a member of the gang. The first act is set in the living room of Kate Fallon's rooming house, which has been used as a rendezvous for the crooks. Harry Leland, the leader of the blackmailers, has lured Doris Moore, the daughter of a minister, from her home on promise of marriage. He brings her to the house of Kate Fallon and, with the aid of "Pop" Clark, a hardened old "gold brick" man, hatches a plan to blackmail William Lake, a young engineer, who has just returned from the West. They then leave the house.

Gordon Laylock, a western train robber, who is trying to turn straight, comes into the boarding house with a letter to Kate Fallon, which tells of his past. The woman, who is also trying to break with the crooks, falls in love with him. She, however, discloses her feelings toward him and secures him employment. Leland and Clark come in again and try to work Laylock in on the blackmail scheme. They fail to do so, however, and after Kate Fallon and Laylock go out, Clark gets the letter which tells of Laylock's past life. There is a reward out for him and, with the aid of Connelly, a detective who is in league with

them, they have Laylock taken to prison.

Young Lake is warned by Kate Fallon of the plot that has been laid against him and circumvents the blackmailers, taking Doris to the hotel where his mother and sister are stopping. He believes in her innocence and they fall in love with each other.

The denouement comes when Laylock, freed by the aid of Kate Fallon and Lake, kills Leland at the boarding house in the presence of Lake, Doris and Kate. When the officer comes in, all four swear that Leland has committed suicide. Laylock is given employment by Lake and when he goes out he takes Kate Fallon with him as his future wife. Lake avows his love for Doris and the curtain goes down on a pretty love scene.

Thomas Pawley, in the role of Gordon Laylock, handles the part admirably, dominating the big scene in the fourth act with true dramatic force. Miss Arlington, as the unsophisticated girl, was charming and she carried the long part with fine understanding. Florence Eisen as Kate Fallon, was, without doubt, seen to better advantage last night than in any previous production. The role is full of dramatic possibilities and her interpretation was forceful and convincing.

Robert Pawley did splendid work as William Lake and Dick Tracy as Harry Leland was up to his usual standard.

Orvil Spurrier, in the role of "Pop" Clark, did some fine character work.

## UPHOLDS THE PRODIGAL SON

Woman Declares He Wouldn't Find Fault With Fatted Calf as the Modern Man Does.

"The late Emerson Taylor, our consul at Port of Spain," said a Washington official, "hailed from Dry Run, and he had a fund of happy Dry Run humor."

"Taylor once compared a disgruntled brother consul to a Dry Run housewife."

"This woman, he said, often took a queer, disgruntled view of things. Thus she said one day:

"I don't think the prodigal son was so bad, after all."

"He wasn't no good to his family," said her husband.

"That's a fact," said the Dry Run woman. "But when he got home, all the same, he knowed enough to keep his mouth shut. If he'd been like the twentieth-century man, by crinos, the first thing he'd done would 'a' been to find fault with the way the fatted calf was cooked."

Dr. Walter W. Roach, a Philadelphia educator, believes that the mental sluggishness of many school children is due to the wrong kind of breakfast.

1.45

buys Children's Shoes worth up to \$2.25 a pair. In this lot will be found patent leather, vici kid or calf shoes for the misses and children.

Clarks'

WATCH REPAIRING

Your watch will be thoroughly repaired and regulated if you bring it to

HARRY DAVIS

The Popular Price Jeweler.

384 25th Street. "The Store with the Guarantee."

UNB

NEW YEAR REFLECTIONS

How much clear profit have you got to show for 1913? Nothing? Then you will turn over a new leaf the first day of the new year.

Resolve to make 1914 your happiest and best year—practice self-denial and economy—save money.

Your interests will be best served by opening an account with the

UTAH NATIONAL BANK, OGDEN, UTAH

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

Buy the MONARCH MAZDA LAMPS

National Quality Patents. They Stand the Jolts and Volts.

ELECTRIC SERVICE CO. Phone 88. 425 24th St. "If It's Electric We Do It"